

TAUNTON RURAL DISTRICT

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Senior Public Health
Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1970

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Public Health Staff, 1970

Medical Officer of Health :

HUGH MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

W. PLIMMER, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector :

E. G. PAYNE, M.A.P.H.I.

(Retired January 1970)

Additional Public Health Inspector :

B. S. YULE, M.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Technical Assistant :

L. J. CORNISH

Clerk to the Council :

R. G. WORNELL, Mary Street House, Taunton.

Telephone: Taunton 87275/6

To:

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
TAUNTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1970. The Report contains the usual information on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district arranged in a similar way to reports of previous years so that comparisons can easily be made. The Senior Public Health Inspector contributes a section on public health inspecting work in the district.

Early in the year Mr. E. G. Payne retired from his post of Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector, having served the Council for 34 years. Gratitude is due to him for his long and efficient service in this district. Following on his retirement, and consequent upon the transfer of responsibility for the Council's Refuse Service to the Surveyor's Department a re-organisation of the Public Health Department took place whereby no replacement appointment was made to the Public Health Inspecting Staff, but Mr. L. J. Cornish was allocated to a post combining the duties of Technical Assistant and Rodent Operator.

Once again I wish to thank the Members of the Council, the Clerk and Officials of the other Departments, and the Staff of the Public Health Department for their willing assistance and co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH MORRISON.

TAUNTON RURAL DISTRICT

**GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE YEAR
1970**

Area (in acres)	70,448
Estimate of resident population, mid-year 1970	25,580
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book on 1st April, 1970	8,671
Rateable Value 1st April, 1970	£787,627
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate, year 1970-71 ..	£3,326.8.9

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

With reference to the figures which follow, it should be pointed out that the standardisation of the rate for births and deaths allows for the differing age and sex distribution of the populations in different areas, and is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a comparability factor for the district furnished by the Registrar General. This enables comparison to be made with the figures for the country as a whole, or with those for other districts.

1. Births.

(a) Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total	Crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population	14.2
Legitimate	171	171	342		
Illegitimate	10	10	20		
Totals	181	181	362		

{ Standardised Birth Rate, Taunton R.D. ..	15.5
{ Birth Rate, England and Wales	16.0
{ Percentage Illegitimate of total live births ..	6.0

(b) Still Births.

Total	6
{ Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births—	
Taunton R.D.	16.0
England and Wales	13.0
{ Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population—	
Taunton R.D. .. .. .	.19

2. Deaths.

(a) Total Deaths	372
Crude Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	14.5
{ Standardised Death Rate, Taunton R.D. ..	10.6
{ Death Rate for England and Wales	11.7

(b) Maternal Mortality.

Total maternal deaths from all causes ..	0
--	---

(c) Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age—

Total	..	..	..	5
Deaths among legitimate infants	..	..	4	
illegitimate	..	..	1	
"Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—				
Taunton R.D.	..	..	..	14.0
England and Wales	..	..	..	18.0

(d) Deaths from Cancer—

Cancer of the lung	..	Males	..	16
		Females	..	2
				18
Cancer in all other situations		Males ..		11
		Females		18
				29

Number of deaths from cancer of lung—England and Wales—

1965	..	..	..	..	26,399
1966	..	..	..	..	27,025
1967	..	..	..	..	28,250
1968	..	..	..	..	28,826
1969	..	..	..	..	29,768
1970	..	..	..	..	30,281

Infant Mortality during 1970

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 to 4 weeks</i>	<i>1 to 6 months</i>	<i>6 to 12 months</i>	<i>Total under 1 year</i>
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3
Cerebral Irritation	—	1	—	—	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1

Comment on Vital Statistics

There was a slight drop in the population of the district. A more accurate figure was expected to be available as a result of the April 1971 Census. The birth rate and the death rate were each rather lower than the corresponding figures for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate was 14 per 1,000 live and still births in this district as compared with 18 per 1,000 in England and Wales as a whole. The rate of illegitimate births at 6 per cent of the total showed a drop from the figure of 7.6 for the previous year.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels, as is always the case, accounted for the highest number of deaths. An explanation of the various sub divisions into which these causes fell in the statistical table was given in previous reports and need not be repeated. Deaths from infectious diseases now run at a very low level, but a disturbing fact is that there were 18 deaths from cancer of the lung among residents of the district as compared with 10 in the previous year. The table of deaths from this cause in England and Wales over the past six years shows that for the first time the number of deaths from cancer of the lung has topped the 30,000 mark.

Causes of Death during 1970

						<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	18
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	—	4	4
Other malignant neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Diabetes mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Avitaminosis, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1

Other endocrine, etc. diseases	1	—	1
Other diseases of blood, etc.	1	—	1
Mental disorders	1	3	4
Anaemias	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	4	2	6
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	1	1
Hypertensive disease	5	5	10
Ischaemic heart disease	44	39	83
Other forms of heart disease	14	15	29
Cerebrovascular disease	10	21	31
Other diseases of circulatory system	12	23	35
Influenza	3	1	4
Pneumonia	12	36	48
Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	3	13
Asthma	—	—	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
Peptic Ulcer	—	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	1	—	1
Other disease of digestive system	3	2	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
Other disease of genito-urinary system	2	1	3
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	—	—	—
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies	—	—	—
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	3	1	4
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	—	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	—	3	3
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	—	1	1
All Causes — Total	174	198	372

GENERAL PROVISION of HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Domiciliary Services

(1) Medical and Nursing

There are nine general medical practitioners living and carrying on the main part of their practice in different areas of the district. In addition to this, most of the Taunton Borough practitioners have some rural district residents on their lists, and there is also, as would be expected, some overlap from the surrounding rural districts in the provision of medical attention. There are adequate arrangements for domiciliary consultation, when required, with consultants serving the Taunton area, and speaking generally, the practice of medicine in the district is of a high standard. The provisions for domiciliary nursing are also satisfactory.

(2) Home Help Service

This service, administered by the Somerset County Council, has had a heavier case load than ever before. There is still a shortage of women prepared to undertake this duty.

I am indebted to the County Organiser for the following analysis of cases where help was arranged in Taunton Rural District during 1970.

Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Chronic sick and handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Post Operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Post and Pre-Natal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Care of children	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
General illness	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total							195

(3) Meals on Wheels

These were distributed by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in the parishes of Bishops Lydeard, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Bishops Hull, Norton Fitzwarren, Kingston St. Mary, West Monkton, Creech St. Michael, Ruishton, North Curry, Stoke St. Gregory, Hatch Beauchamp, Curland and West Hatch. An average of 50 people were taken two meals each per week during 1970. It has still not been found possible to make arrangements to provide a third weekly meal for distribution. Gratitude is due to the members of the W.R.V.S. for their work with this service.

Hospital Services

These were still being provided according to the detailed account set out in the Report for 1969. The standard of treatment and care is high but the services are working under the handicap of having to use out-of-date and widely dispersed premises, and the provision of a new District General Hospital for the Taunton area which is now well into the detailed planning stage is eagerly awaited.

Mass Radiography

Regular sessions are still being held for this purpose in the Borough of Taunton and the facilities are freely available to residents of the Rural District.

The following table gives the detailed figures for examinations carried out at the Taunton Centre during 1970.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number examined	523	307	1,330
Abnormalities detected	8	16	24
Details of abnormalities detected—			
Bronchial Carcinoma	1	1	2
Benign Tumours	—	1	1
Acquired Cardiac Lesion	3	3	6
Bacterial and Virus Infections of the lungs..	1	4	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	3	1	4
Abnormality of the Diaphragm	—	1	1
Dorsal Scoliosis	—	4	4
Pleural Thickening	—	1	1

Clinics and Treatment Centres

(1) Tuberculosis

Clinics for patients suffering from this disease, and for the supervision of suspects and contacts, are held by the Chest Physicians at Musgrove Park Hospital. There is an After-Care Committee working in co-operation with these clinics. Mass radiography has been carried out from time to time on various groups of the County population, by a team working from a centre in Bristol.

(2) Venereal Disease

A combined Clinic and Treatment Centre is carried on at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital which caters for male and female patients of this and surrounding districts. These conditions which had, for some years, become rather uncommon in the district have been latterly showing a marked increase in prevalence; and this is in accordance with experience over the country as a whole.

(3) **Maternity and Child Welfare**

The Maternity and Child Welfare Acts are administered by the County Council, under whose supervision are also the Health Visitors and Midwives practising within the area. There is an excellent Maternity Home in the Urban District of Wellington at which some of the mothers from Taunton Rural District are confined. Obstetric Consultants in Taunton are available for consultation with Medical Practitioners in the District. Abnormal and complicated cases can be admitted for hospital treatment when necessary. Every case of Puerperal Pyrexia and Maternal Mortality is investigated by the Medical Staff of the County Council. A valuable service is now provided for premature infants. Small or premature babies unsuitable for nursing at home are admitted to a Special Care Unit at Musgrove Park Hospital, an ambulance equipped with an Oxygenaire incubator being sent to collect them from their homes. If the baby is deemed fit to be nursed at home, the district midwife can obtain advice and special equipment to help her with the management of the case.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service has a Laboratory in Taunton which undertakes the bacteriological examination of swabs, blood, fæces and sputum, etc. This service is available also to the Doctors practising in the District. Bacteriological and chemical analyses are also undertaken for the examination of milk, foods, water supplies and sewage effluents, etc. The co-operation and assistance of the Public Health Laboratory Staff in investigating all types of bacteriological and epidemiological problems is of the greatest value.

Ambulance Facilities

Ambulance transport for all cases is the responsibility of the Somerset County Council. The main Ambulance Station and Control for the south-west of the County is situated at the entrance to Musgrove Park Hospital. The Ambulance Station serves a very wide area and at 31st December the establishment of vehicles and staff was as follows:—

Vehicles	..	7 Ambulances
		8 Sitting-case Ambulances
Staff	.. ..	6 Sub-officers
		22 Driver -attendants
		4 Leading Ambulance-men

All vehicles at this Station are fitted with two-way radio communication.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Acute Infectious Diseases

The following table gives the number of notifications received for various notifiable diseases.

Infectious Diseases 1970

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of cases notified</i>
Measles	87
Scarlet Fever	3
Whooping Cough	6
Infective Jaundice	7
Dysentery	4
Food Poisoning	2
Acute Meningitis	3

Measles was the only infection producing notifications in bulk. It is hoped that, when the immunisation programme against this disease has got into its stride, the prevalence of measles will be reduced to a very much lower level. We shall probably then have reached the position that gonorrhoea, one of the venereal diseases, will have become the commonest infectious disease in the community apart from the common cold.

The influenza epidemic which began towards the end of 1969, and which was due to a variant of influenza virus A, lasted on into the early weeks of 1970. It was the most severe for a number of years.

Tuberculosis

	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulm.</i>
Cases on the Register at 31.12.70	9	6
New cases during 1970	2	2
Deaths during 1970	—	—

Four new cases were notified during the year, two of these being pulmonary and two non-pulmonary. There has been a great decrease in the prevalence of tuberculosis over the past years but it is by no means on the point of disappearing altogether. In fact, there are still more deaths from tuberculosis in this country than from any other notifiable infectious disease. The treatment and follow-up service is good in this area.

Immunisation

This is one of the most important activities in the field of preventive medicine, and it has been thought worthwhile to insert the most recent schedule of recommended procedures together with brief notes on the diseases against which immunisation is aimed. There have been two recent developments. In the first place infant vaccination against smallpox has ceased to be recommended for routine use because, owing to the decreased prevalence of the disease, the risk of the average individual falling victim to it in this country is now outweighed by the risk of untoward reactions following vaccination in young children. It will still be advisable for those at special risk from their occupation, or because they intend to travel to infected areas, to have vaccination carried out. The second development is that immunisation against German Measles, otherwise known as Rubella, is now being offered as a routine to girls between the ages of eleven and thirteen.

<i>Age</i>		<i>Vaccine</i>
4 months	..	First diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus and oral polio vaccine.
6 months	..	Second diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus and oral polio vaccine.
12 months	..	Third diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus and oral polio vaccine.
13 months—2 years		Measles vaccination.
4½ years	.. ..	Diphtheria/tetanus (no whooping cough) and oral polio vaccine.
Over 11 years	..	B.C.G.
11–13 years	..	German Measles Immunisation (girls only)
14½ years	.. ..	Oral polio vaccine. Tetanus toxoid.

Diphtheria

Immunisation against diphtheria was the first mass campaign of protection against an infectious disease carried out in this country, apart from vaccination against smallpox which has never been applied to such a wide extent. The result is that, whereas there used to be thousands of deaths from diphtheria each year in England and Wales, the mortality is now almost down to

vanishing point. It is necessary for the percentage of protected children in the community to be kept high in order to avoid the recurrence of outbreaks.

Whooping Cough

This is now probably the most generally disabling of the common infectious diseases affecting young children. There are risks to life, especially in infants, and lung complications can be severe and prolonged. Immunisation is preventive in a good proportion of cases and in the remainder modifies the disease to produce a mild attack.

Tetanus

This is an uncommon infection in this country but important because of its very severe character and the high rate of mortality in those affected. It is much commoner in some of the less developed parts of the world, and even in Europe at least 26,000 have died from this cause in the past ten years. Immunisation gives the practical certainty of complete protection.

Poliomyelitis

It is hardly necessary to stress the misery which can result from this disease in view of the widespread epidemics which have occurred in this country within recent memory. Many of the sufferers die, and others are left with a lifetime of disablement. Immunisation is now simple with the use of vaccine given by mouth and has been largely responsible for the virtual elimination of poliomyelitis as a serious epidemic risk in this country at the present time. Here again it is essential that a high proportion of children continue to be immunised in order to avoid the danger of further outbreaks.

Measles

This has always been a very common infection among children, with far from negligible risks to those in the younger age groups especially. Immunisation is now being carried out against this disease and it is hoped that widespread outbreaks will, in time, become a thing of the past.

German Measles

Immunisation against German Measles is now being offered encouraged for girls between the ages of 11 and 13 years. This is an effort to avoid the risks of congenital defects in children born to mothers who suffer from an attack of German Measles during the early stages of pregnancy.

Tuberculosis

One of the most dramatic improvements in the state of the national health has been the enormous fall over the period since the last war, in the prevalence of tuberculosis and in the number of deaths which it causes. There are many factors responsible for this gratifying development, and one of them undoubtedly is the beneficial effect of the widespread campaign of immunisation with B.C.G. which has been carried out. The required injection is given after the age of 11 years after preliminary skin testing, to determine which children are susceptible to an attack of the disease.

Number of children tested	..	..	..	..	50
Number of children immunised	..	..	..	..	40

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water supplies of the district are now under the control of the West Somerset Water Board, of whose area Taunton Rural District forms one portion.

The service provided by the Board is proving very satisfactory and it is the experience of the Public Health Department that any complaints which arise and any defects which come to light are given prompt attention, and matters are quickly set to rights.

Most of the water supplied to the district comes from Clatworthy reservoir in the Brendon Hills, but some is still drawn from sources on the Blackdowns and there are one or two hill springs used for small areas where the height above sea level makes it impracticable to provide water from the main supply. Most of the areas of the district where it is reasonable to expect a piped public supply have now had this facility provided. Minor works are carried out from time to time to serve outlying concentrations of dwellings.

The Water Board has furnished the following statistics of water testing carried out by them during 1970. Additional checks are made from time to time by this department.

Taunton R.D.C. Water Supply Area 1970

Supply	Chemical		Bacteriological				
	Total Samples	Unsatisfactory	Totals	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Fulwood	17	2	22	21	1	—	—
Clatworthy	16	0	13	13	—	—	—
Other (Chlorinated)	13	8	13	12	—	—	1
Other (Not Chlorinated)	16	0	23	8	5	1	9

In the last column referring to Other Water (Not Chlorinated) the unsatisfactory results referred to reports on the water at Lydeard St. Lawrence and West Bagborough which has been known to be subject to slight intermittent contamination.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

An account of the drainage and sewerage provisions in the various parishes of the District was given in the last year's report and need not be repeated on this occasion. Satisfactory progress had been made by the end of the year with two large sewerage schemes, the first to serve the parishes of Cheddon Fitzpaine and West Monkton, and the second dealing with North Curry and Stoke St. Gregory. Two smaller schemes at Langford in the parish of Norton Fitzwarren and at Staplegrove were nearing completion.

Housing

There were only 4 flats in the course of erection at the end of the year, but an extensive programme of building in the parishes of Stoke St. Mary, Norton Fitzwarren, West Monkton, West Bagborough and Churchstanton was planned for the year 1971 onwards. There was a considerable amount of building by private enterprise in the district during the year, 78 houses having been completed and 590 being in the course of erection. Many of these were in areas adjacent to the Borough of Taunton. Since the end of the war 1,052 houses, bungalows and flats have been built by the Council and 2,019 by private enterprise. 245 bungalows were owned by the Council, most of these being occupied by people in the older age-groups. Some flats had also been made available for this purpose.

There were 363 applicants for Council houses on the waiting list at the end of 1970 made up as follows :—

138 urgent bona fide cases.

95 applications for old persons accommodation.

129 desiring accommodation for other reasons.

The following table refers to properties dealt with under slum clearance procedure :

Action	Houses dealt with during 1970	Total number of houses dealt with since 1.1.55
1. Acquired by Council for demolition (site used for erecting new houses)	—	6
2. Demolition Order made ..	4	123
3. Undertaking given not to use for human habitation	2	134
4. Houses actually demolished ..	7	154
5. Clearance Area Procedure carried out	—	5 (in one terraced block)
6. Closing Order	—	28

The year showed very gratifying progress in the field of Improvement Grants. During the year, 34 Improvement Grants and 34 Standard Grants were made, bringing the total of Grants for the District up to the end of 1970 to 767.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The following is a tabular summary of work carried out during the year 1970:—

Number and nature of inspections:—

Dwelling houses (Inspections and revisits for all purposes)	..	..	..	..	..	522
Food Hygiene	..	..	..	..	..	212
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	160
Factories and Workshops..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	86
Drainage nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	334
Refuse collection and disposal	..	..	..	..	..	91
Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	5
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	..	..	..	..	..	210
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	..	..	..	..	..	25
Animal Boarding Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous nuisances and other visits	..	..	..	..	..	305
Civic Amenities Act, 1967	..	..	..	..	..	11
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	..	..	..	..	..	9

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Visits to food premises in the area have been continued during the year and some progress made in securing improvements.

Water Samples

28 samples of water have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. 20 samples have been taken from private supplies, and reported on as follows:—

Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	8
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	12
					—
					20
					—

8 samples from various public supplies have been examined. 1 was classified as unsatisfactory.

6 public supplies were chemically examined during the year and gave satisfactory results.

All the above results have been sent to the persons involved, together with suitable advice.

Meat Inspection

Steps have been taken during the year to control the hours of slaughtering in the area and the Ministry have now decreed that the hours shall be as follows:—

Monday, Tuesday & Friday	6.0 a.m.—5.30 p.m.
Wednesday & Thursday	6.0 a.m.—4.30 p.m.
Sunday	2 hours—calves only

Problems in connection with this service still remain and it appears that the various Regulations covering the inspection of meat, when drafted, did not take into account that a Rural District of this size would have to provide a flexible service to deal with the daily output of three large slaughterhouses, each with a different trading pattern. As mentioned in the 1969 Annual Report a fresh appraisal of this service on a national level and also a revision of the detailed inspection requirements would seem to be long overdue.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

The general standard of sites in the area continues to be quite satisfactory. During 1970, 28 site licences were issued.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Total number of registered premises at the end of the year 55.
Number of persons employed in registered premises 215.

Ice Cream

The number of retailers of this product in the area is 91. They sell pre-packed ice cream, which is stored in properly constructed refrigerators.

Meat Inspection
Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole
or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	4,115	591	5,632	102,927	124,481	0
Number inspected ..	4,115	591	5,632	102,927	124,481	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses con- demned	6	11	37	253	228	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	602	187	3	7,481	4,661	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ..	14.7	33.5	.71	7.45	3.92	0
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses con- demned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	0	0	0	0	414	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	.33	0
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	11	1	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	11	1	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Report on Rodent Control for 12 months
ending 31st December, 1970**

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	7,413	560
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	304	42
Number of above properties infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	260 26	16 —
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	339	102
Number of above properties infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	77 3	26 3

Rodent Control

Work under this heading is carried out in conjunction with other public health duties.

Factories Act, 1961

The inspection of factories and workshops in the district from a public health point of view is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department. Routine visits are paid to the various premises and the following table gives particulars of this work.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	1	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies	93	14	0	0
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	0	0	0
Total ..	104	15	0	0

Printed by Whitby, Light and Lane, Ltd., George Street, Bridgwater, Somerset.

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